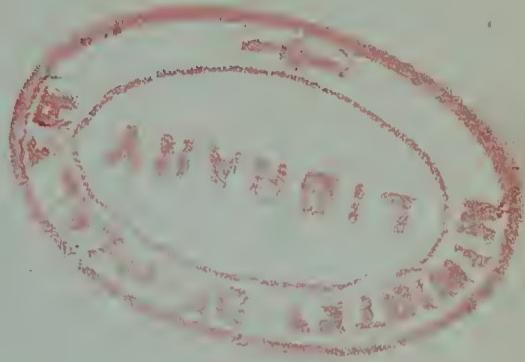


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Ludlow Rural District.



ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year  
1943.

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## LUDLOW RURAL DISTRICT.

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# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, 1943.

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LUDLOW,

*2nd June, 1944.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Report on the Health of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1943. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health it is reduced in size so as to include only the essential facts dealing with statistics and with changes which have taken place during the year.

### **STATISTICS.**

Statistics for the year compare favourably with former years and with those for the country as a whole.

The Infantile Mortality rate is especially favourable as compared with that for 1942, only nine infants having died under the age of one year as compared with seventeen in 1942.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

No epidemic of any Infectious Disease has been reported. The effort to have all the children immunised against Diphtheria has continued, and 428 children have been so protected during the year. Only one case of this disease was notified, this being a fatal case in an unprotected child.

### **HOUSING.**

The building of fourteen Cottages for Agricultural Workers was commenced and these have now almost all been completed. Further plans for post-war building have also been considered and sites selected.

The Report of the Government's Central Housing Committee's Sub-Committee on Rural Housing was issued in June, 1944, and contains much valuable information on Rural Housing as it is at present, together with suggestions as to the future steps to be taken in planning for housing in such areas.

## MILK SUPPLIES.

New legislation regarding the safeguarding of the Milk Supply is referred to in the section of this report dealing with Food Supply. It is proposed that the supervision of Milk production should pass from the Local Authorities to the Ministry of Food.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

A Government White Paper entitled "A National Water Policy" has been presented to Parliament (April, 1944), and it is suggested that the Minister of Health be given the statutory duty of promoting the provision of adequate water supplies and the conservation of water resources. The Council have decided to have a survey of the water resources made so that plans may be formulated for piped supplies for the whole district as soon as is possible.

At present only about 30% of the houses in the area and perhaps 50% of the population are served by a piped supply.

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In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to Mr. G. W. Graham, the late Inspector, Mr. R. F. Saunders, his successor, and the Clerk to the Council, Mr. W. F. N. Watkins, for their co-operation in the work of the Health Services during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES L. GREGORY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

JAMES L. GREGORY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.,  
D.T.M. & Hy.

### SANITARY INSPECTOR :

G. W. GRAHAM, Cert. Royal San. Institute.  
(Resigned 30th November, 1943).

RONALD FREDERICK SAUNDERS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
(Appointed 8th December, 1943).

# SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres) ... ... ... ... ...	113,004
Estimated Population (mid-year, 1943) ... ...	14,110
Number of Inhabited Houses at 31st December, 1943, according to the Rate Books ... ...	3,850
Rateable Value ... ... ... ... ...	£66,261
Sum represented by 1d. Rate ... ...	£275 6s. 4d.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

### LIVE BIRTHS—

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	... ...	115	103	218
Illegitimate	... ...	5	8	13
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	120	111	231
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### STILL BIRTHS—

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	... ...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	... ...	0	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	5	4	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of population = 16·3. (E. & W. = 16·5)

STILL BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 (live and still) births = 37·5.

		M.	F.	Total
DEATHS	... ...	77	97	174
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of population = 12·3. (E. & W. = 12·1)

### INFANTILE MORTALITY—

All Infants, rate per 1,000 live births	... ...	=	39
Legitimate Infants, rate per 1,000 live legitimate births	... ...	=	41
Illegitimate Infants, rate per 1,000 live illegitimate births	... ...	=	Nil
TOTAL INFANT DEATHS—Legitimate	... ...	=	9
Illegitimate	... ...	=	0
			<hr/>
Total	... ...	=	9
			<hr/>

## DEATHS from—

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	=	22
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	=	1
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	=	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	=	1

## MATERNAL MORTALITY—

One death was recorded from Puerperal Sepsis, the rate therefore being 4·16 per 1,000 live and still births. (The rate for England and Wales was 2·29).

## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—These numbered 231 (male 120, female 111) and the Birth-rate was 16·3 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 16·5.

DEATHS.—A total of 174 deaths were registered (77 male and 97 female), giving a Death-rate of 12·3 per 1,000. The rate for England and Wales was 12·1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The chief causes of death were as follows :— Heart Disease 49; Cancer 22; Cerebral Haemorrhage 21; Bronchitis 11; and Tuberculosis 6. These 5 causes accounted for 109 out of the total of 174 deaths.

Infectious Diseases accounted for only two deaths (Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 1; Diphtheria 1).

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—One death was due to Puerperal Sepsis, and the Maternal Mortality was 4·16 per 1,000. In 1942 there were no Maternal deaths.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Deaths of Infants under the age of one year numbered nine, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 39 per 1,000 live births. This compares favourably with the seventeen deaths of infants recorded in 1942.

The causes of these Infant deaths were :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital causes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1

## AGE PERIOD AT DEATH.

	Under 24 hrs.	1-7 days.	1-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Number of Deaths	...	3	1	3	0	1	1
Total	...				9.		0

As regards the causes of these deaths and also the period in which they chiefly occur (*i.e.* the first four weeks) these figures are very similar in proportion to the ones for the previous year.

A Circular has been sent out to Infant Welfare Authorities (March, 1944) suggesting steps which might be taken to reduce the deaths among these premature infants. As many of these infants do not survive for twenty-four hours it is obvious that any treatment must be immediate, and it is recommended that a scheme should be devised such as is at present carried out in some towns in the U.S.A. whereby premature infants, if under a certain weight, are removed forthwith to special hospitals where they can be suitably fed and nursed under conditions which are not available in the ordinary home.

Although the death-rate of infants has been reduced to one-third of what it was at the beginning of this century, very little reduction has taken place at all in the number of deaths of infants under four weeks old, *i.e.* the Neo-natal Deaths.

In the Ludlow R.D., out of 26 infant deaths in the two years 1942 and 1943, twenty were of infants under one month old, *i.e.* 80% of the total. It is therefore evident that if we are to further reduce the rate of infant mortality we must concentrate on these infants who are so weak at birth that they do not survive even for 24 hours in many cases.

The first step should be to require notification of such cases to the Infant Welfare Authority within an hour of birth and this would have to be followed by securing their removal to a hospital where special provision is made for the treatment of premature infants. Under the Government's plan for a new NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE it is to be hoped that a scheme will be included for these suggestions to be made possible in every area.

## SECTION B.

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.**

**STAFF.**—The Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Mr. G. W. Graham, retired on pension at the end of November, 1943.

Mr. Graham had served the Council for fifteen years in the above capacities, and during his years of service was responsible for many improvements as regards matters affecting the environmental health services.

He was succeeded by Mr. Ronald Frederick Saunders, who was selected from a large number of applicants for the post and who took up his duties on the 8th December.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—There are two Ambulances available at Ludlow for cases of accident and illness. In addition, the County Council have an Ambulance at Shrewsbury. Infectious

cases are removed to Monkmoor Hospital and arrangements for the Ambulance to be sent for such cases are made through the hospital mentioned by the Health Officials.

Ambulance.	Station.	Telephone.
St. John, Ludlow	Ludlow	Ludlow 184
County Council (1)	Shrewsbury.	Shrewsbury 2381
County Council (2)	Cross Houses Hospital	Cross Houses 242

During the year some cases of Scabies in children have been moved to the County Hospitals by cars provided by the Ludlow A.R.P. Committee, and for this help I should like to thank those concerned for their co-operation.

There has been no case of undue delay in getting any patient to hospital during the year.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—This is carried out by the Nurses of the local Nursing Associations, and details of the valuable work done can be found in the Annual Report of the Shropshire Nursing Federation (Secretary : Miss L. Gough, Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury).

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.—Owing to the scattered population, the Clinics and Treatment Centres are centralised at Ludlow as it would be difficult to have these in the villages throughout the area. For this reason, country residents are at a disadvantage as compared with town dwellers, as the latter can have almost any kind of treatment centre quite close to their homes.

The only places where, in the future, Clinics or Welfare Centres might be held are at Craven Arms, Cleobury Mortimer and Clee Hill. Other villages are too small in population to justify establishing Clinics, etc.

The following is a list of the different Clinics and Dispensaries serving the Rural District :—

Centre.	Location.	Day and Hours.
School Clinic	Dinham, Ludlow	Daily 9—10 a.m.
Infant Welfare Centre	do.	Mondays 10—12 noon and 2—4.30 p.m.
Ante-natal Centre	do.	do. do.
Orthopædic Centre	do.	Alternate Mondays 11—12 noon.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	17, Belmont, Shrewsbury.	Daily. By Appointment
Venereal Diseases Clinic	1, Belmont, Shrewsbury.	Tues. & Fri., Males 6—8 p.m. Mon. & Wed., Females 2—4 p.m.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—A list of the Hospitals available for the people of the area was given in last year's report (page six), and there have been no changes during the year under review.

Representatives of the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals' Trust visited Ludlow during the year and members of the Joint Committee of the Borough and Rural District Councils met them and put their views forward. The report of the Trust has not yet been issued, but it is evident that future plans for hospital provision will entail the forming of larger areas as Hospital Districts and the formation of Joint Hospital Boards is contemplated.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

Details of the chief public supplies were given in the report for 1942 (pages seven to nine). These are at Craven Arms, Cleobury Mortimer, Clee Hill, Coreley, Stoke St. Milborough, and the Birmingham Elan Aqueduct is made use of to get a supply at thirteen points.

Samples are taken quarterly for bacteriological examination and these have proved satisfactory with the exceptions mentioned below. Owing to the fact that there are so few towns or villages of any size in the area the percentage of the population served by piped supplies is lower than in most areas.

Probably 50% of the population and 32% of the houses in the area have a piped supply, and the remainder draw their supply from wells or springs. This is, of course, only an approximate estimate.

CRAVEN ARMS.—There was no serious shortage during the year. The water is chlorinated and samples taken show that the water is suitable for domestic purposes after it has been chlorinated.

The problem of increasing the supply after the war is over has been considered by the Council but nothing further can be done for the present.

STOKE ST. MILBOROUGH.—As a supply was required for the new agricultural cottages it was decided to instal a tank at the well and from this water is to be supplied to these cottages. The water is of a high degree of purity as is shown by both chemical and bacteriological reports on samples.

CLEE ST. MARGARET.—Repairs were carried out to the well and pump.

CLEE HILL.—The pump chamber at the works was sent to be re-bored by the makers and a new piston was fitted. It is hoped that this will result in increased efficiency of the plant.

KNOWBURY.—The Council have had the matter of a water supply for Knowbury under consideration for some years. Sanction has been obtained now from the Ministry of Health to bring the Clee Hill supply to Knowbury, a distance of 2,150 yards, by means of a 2in. concrete asbestos pipe, at a cost of £1315. Up till now the supply has been from some wells in the district, the water in some of which was not suitable for drinking purposes. Many of the people also had to carry water a long way to their homes and this difficulty was made worse by the absence of so many of the younger people from home at the present time, the burden of carrying the water thus falling on older people.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER.—This supply has proved adequate in amount during the year but some unsatisfactory samples were obtained, and on investigation it was found that the chlorinating plant was not functioning properly. A new valve and plunger has been fitted and the most recent report on the water was satisfactory.

Chlorinating plants require very careful supervision indeed as they are apt to go wrong from time to time, and unless they are put in order the water being supplied may be far from safe.

It is for this reason that the Ministry of Health advise that supplies should be filtered as well as chlorinated, as it is not considered safe to rely on chlorination alone.

CORELEY.—This supply has proved adequate and samples taken show the water to be of a high degree of purity.

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Owing to a succession of dry years with a rain-fall considerably below the average, there have been complaints of shortage of supplies of water throughout the country generally. Such shortage has been felt especially where the water is from wells and springs, some of which tend to dry up in the autumn months. The increased use of water at dairy farms may also have contributed to the shortage in some cases as a supply which was adequate for a small village population may be unable to cope with the demands of several farms with large dairy herds. The shortage has raised the whole question of rural water supplies and the matter is receiving attention from the Government, and it is hoped that legislation with regard to the provision of better supplies in rural districts will soon be introduced. Meanwhile, the Council are having a survey of the whole district made as regards future water supplies so that no delay will take place when it is possible to have work on new supplies commenced.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL.

As mentioned in last year's report (page nine) the only scheme of refuse collection in the area at present is that at Craven Arms where a weekly collection is made and the refuse tipped at an old quarry outside the village.

At Cleobury Mortimer there is a place for tipping which is near the water reservoir, about a mile out of the town on the Ludlow road. There is no collection here, however, and the house-holders have to take their refuse to the tip. The Council have had the matter under consideration and it is hoped that it will be possible to institute a periodic collection of refuse at Cleobury Mortimer in the near future.

## SALVAGE.

A light van was employed but was found unsuitable for collecting the heavier types of salvage, and the Council have now decided to hire a 2-ton lorry to collect salvage from the various dépôts. This new collection will commence in April, 1944, with collections on the first, second and third Saturdays.

## SEWERS AND DRAINS.

No new sewers or drains were completed during the year under review. The drive for more and better water supplies in rural areas will mean that sewage schemes will also have to be planned as they will be required. Cleobury Mortimer is in urgent need of a sewage disposal scheme and the Council had plans for this but they have been held up meantime.

At present, much of the sewage and waste water goes into the brook at the village, and this is consequently polluted.

## SECTION D.

### **HOUSING.**

#### AGRICULTURAL COTTAGES.

Fourteen Cottages are being built in the district under the Government's scheme for building a total of 3,000 cottages for agricultural workers in the whole country. The following are some details of the cottages :—

**THE SHEET.**—Four Parlour-type Cottages have been built at this site and are now completed. Water is from the Birmingham main supply and electricity is also available. The accommodation consists of a parlour and a living-room kitchen downstairs, and three bedrooms and a bath room upstairs. Attached to each

house is a wash house, coal house and w.c., and a good-sized store shed.

HOPE BOWDLER.—Here there are two Parlour-type Houses. The design is the same as the ones at the Sheet. Electricity is available, but water is not laid on. There is therefore no w.c.

STOKE ST. MILBOROUGH.—The four Cottages here are of the Non-parlour type. There are three bedrooms and the bath room is on the ground floor, where there is also a living room and kitchen and outbuildings as in the parlour type of cottage. Water is laid on and there is inside sanitation, but there is no electricity.

ACTON SCOTT.—Here there are four Non-parlour type Houses similar to those at Stoke St. Milborough except that no water is laid on, but this has to be obtained from a well. There is therefore no inside sanitation. There is, however, electric light available.

#### POST-WAR HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The programme for building in the first post-war year in which building is possible has now been arranged provisionally, as follows, in accordance with the Ministry's Circular 2778 of the 4th March, 1943:—

Site.			Number of Houses.
Adbon	...	...	2
Clee Hill	...	...	2
Cleobury Mortimer	...	...	24
Hope Bowdler	...	...	6
Munslow	...	...	2
Wall	...	...	6
Wistanstow	...	...	4
Stanton Lacy	...	..	4
Craven Arms	...	...	20
			—
		TOTAL =	70
			—

The sites for the above houses have now been selected.

#### REPAIR OF HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS.

No repairs to houses were carried out during the year under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

Circular 2799 of 5th April, 1943, dealt with essential repairs to make houses habitable, and one house has been repaired at a cost of £240 during the year 1943.

If a general view is taken of the whole district, it is seen that Craven Arms (1,500), Cleobury Mortimer (1,200), and Clee Hill (600), are the only villages of any size.

Otherwise the houses are in small hamlets of from ten to thirty houses, or else isolated in smaller groups. The problem of development is therefore a difficult one as it is not certain where houses will be needed in the future.

At present, the Council own 88 houses and, in addition, there are the fourteen agricultural cottages nearing completion.

This will give a total of 102 houses, or 2·6% of all the houses in the district. (The 88 Council Houses are situated as follows : Cleobury Mortimer 16; Coreley 8; Stokesay 26; Caynham 14; Hope Bowdler 4; Rushbury 2; Bromfield 4; Bitterley 4; Culmington 4; Richard's Castle 4; Abdon 2). There are in addition 13 Houses and ten Flats at Cleobury Mortimer belonging to the Ministry of Supply.

Many of the other Cottages do not conform to modern standards in many ways and it is evident that the first requirement as regards a future housing policy is that a survey of every house in the area should be made and its condition ascertained as regards its suitability for human habitation.

Those that are found unfit can be divided into two classes : firstly, those which can be made fit, and secondly those which cannot. The latter can then be condemned and replaced by more modern houses.

It has been pointed out that before the building of new houses on a large scale is undertaken, it will be necessary to ascertain where adequate water supplies are going to be available, as a good and sufficient water supply is an essential for any house. The Government's new plans for aid in the providing of rural water supplies will no doubt result in many new schemes being started in the post-war years.

As already stated, the Council have decided to take steps to have a report made on the whole question of water supplies in the district so that when the time comes new schemes may be commenced without any undue delay.

## SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.

In July, 1943, a White Paper was presented to Parliament entitled "Measures to Improve the Quality of the Nation's Milk Supply." This publication deals fully with the Government's intentions in dealing with the Milk supply of the country and outlines the measures which they intend to take to safeguard the supply.

The following two points are taken from the White Paper, as they are of special importance to a Local Authority :—

1. Para. 14. “ It is therefore the intention of the Government to submit to Parliament, after consultation with the Local Authorities concerned as to the arrangements that will have to be made, legislation providing for the transfer to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, as soon as conditions permit, of the functions of Local Authorities relating to the conditions under which Milk, including designated milks, is produced on the farm. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries will thus become responsible for all matters relating to the production of Milk.”
2. Para. 26. “ The Government accordingly propose to take power to exercise closer control over the quality of the Milk as it reaches the consumer. The Minister of Food will be empowered by regulation to make it an offence to sell Milk by retail in any area which he may schedule unless either—
  - a It is heat treated as defined by Order; or
  - b It is lawfully sold as T.T. milk; or
  - c It is Accredited milk sold by a retailer (whether producer-retailer or dairyman) who sells the milk of a single Accredited herd.”

NOTE.—An order has now been issued (January 20th, 1944), which makes it an offence to sell any milk except such as is included in the above three categories, in any “ specified area.” The Minister of Food will not “ specify” any area unless he is assured that there is in the area adequate plant for the heat treatment of all the Milk sold in the area, except such as is included under paragraphs b and c above.

In paragraph 24 of the White Paper, it is stated that—

“ Responsibility for the enforcement of the existing statutory provisions relating to the protection of Milk against infection and contamination in milk depôts and retail premises, and during transport and distribution, will remain with Local Authorities.”

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughtering was carried out at the central slaughter-house at Craven Arms. The Inspector paid 138 visits and reports the following amount of meat condemned as unfit for food :—

On account of Tuberculosis	...	9,186 lbs.
On account of other conditions	...	11,521 lbs.
	TOTAL	20,707 lbs.

or 9 tons, 4 cwts. 99 lbs.

## OTHER FOODS.

In addition to the Meat condemned, a large amount of Tinned Foodstuffs, etc., were also found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned. This included Eggs, Fish, Fruit, Bacon, Beans, Corned Beef, etc., etc. In many cases the foods had been damaged in transit.

## MILK PRODUCERS ON REGISTER.

During the year the names of twelve new producers were added to the register, the total number now being 247. The number of T.T. licences is four and of Accredited twenty-two.

There are no sellers of Pasteurised Milk in the district, but it is probable that plants for the heat treatment of milk may be set up in the near future.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of visits paid to producers' premises or the notices served in regard to defects found during the year. In such a wide area it is manifestly impossible for one Inspector to do justice to this work which will soon be taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture officials.

## SECTION F.

### **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The following table gives the number of cases of each Notifiable Disease notified during the year ending 31st December, 1943, the number admitted to Isolation Hospital, and the deaths :

Disease.		Cases notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	13	3	0
Diphtheria	...	1	0	1
Pneumonia	...	3	0	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	2	0	0
Erysipelas	...	2	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis		1	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...		5	4	0
Measles	...	35	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	15	0	0
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS		77	7	4
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>

The above figures show that there was no serious outbreak of any of the more serious Infectious Diseases.

The fatal case of Diphtheria was that of a child of three who had not been protected and who died before she could be taken to hospital. Cases such as this show how important it is for all children to be protected as soon as they reach their first birthday. No other cases took place.

Scabies is not notifiable and it is therefore difficult to say how prevalent it may actually be in the district. Cases are reported from the schools, however, and during the year it was found necessary to have sixteen children removed to Ivy House, Ludlow, for indoor treatment as it was considered impossible for them to be treated at home.

No cases of Typhoid or Para-typhoid Fever were notified but a "carrier" was found at a Prisoners-of-War Camp, and the Military Authorities were informed of this so that steps could be taken to prevent him spreading the disease.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work of protecting the child population against this disease has been continued during the year and the following figures show the position as at 31st December, 1943 :—

	Under 5 years	5—15 years
Approximate estimated number of children in the area as at 31st December, 1943 ...	1,140	2,443
Percentage of children estimated to be Immunised as at 31st December, 1944 ...	75%	90%

The total number of children Immunised in 1943 was as follow :—

Aged under 5 years	...	=	241
Aged 5—15 years	...	=	187
TOTAL	...	=	428

The number Immunised in 1942 was 453 (all ages). As the number of births in an average year in the area is about 220 the problem from now onwards is to get as many of these immunised as is possible as soon as they reach their first birthday.

Most of the Immunising has been done by the County Health Staff at the Schools and Welfare Centres—407 out of the total of 428.

The eradication of Diphtheria from among the diseases which caused so much illness and death among children will be perhaps the greatest triumph of preventive medicine in recent years.

It may be noted that in the COUNTY OF SALOP as a whole the number of cases of Diphtheria notified fell, as follows, in the last two years :—

Average annual number of cases notified in the ten years 1932—1941 ...	...	...	205
Number notified in 1942 ...	...	...	121
Number notified in 1943 ...	...	...	56

These figures are very encouraging and should inspire all who are carrying out this work to persevere until the disease becomes as rare as Smallpox or Typhoid Fever are now in England.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The following are the number of cases on the Register as at the 31st December, 1943. As the register has not been revised for some years, there are undoubtedly many cases on it which are no longer active, and it is hoped to revise it this coming year (1944) in conjunction with the Tuberculosis Officer so that any such names may be removed :—

MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
Pulmon.	Non-pulmon.	Pulmon.	Non-Pulmon.	
42	48	42	37	169

**NEW CASES.**—Twelve notifications of new cases were received. Seven of these were Pulmonary cases (five male and two female) and five were Non-pulmonary (three male and two female). In addition to these, one female Pulmonary case was transferred from another district and there were three cases which were not notified but who appeared on the death return's as having died from Tuberculosis. (One female Pulmonary and one male Non-pulmonary, and one male Pulmonary).

Therefore, the percentage of deaths among un-notified cases to the total deaths was = 50%.

**DEATHS.**—Six deaths were notified—four from Pulmonary T.B. and two from the Non-Pulmonary type. As stated above, three of the cases who died were never notified before death.

	Ludlow R.D.	E. & W.
Pulmonary Death-rate per 1,000 of population	0·283	0·557
Non-pulmonary ,,, ,,,	0·141	0·111
Total Death-rate (all forms)	0·424	0·668

**SANATORIUM TREATMENT.**—During the year notifications were received of seven cases admitted to Sanatorium and seven discharged. One other case was admitted to a Sanatorium outside of the county.

**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1943.**  
**(IN AGE GROUPS)**

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-5 yrs.							1	
5-15 ,,			2					
15-25 ,,	2	2			2		1	
25-35 ,,	2	1	1					
35-45 ,,					1	1		
45-55 ,,								
55-65 ,,	1							
Over 65 yrs.					2			
Totals	5	3	3	2	3	1	2	0

**FAMILY ALLOWANCES.**—During the year the Government's scheme for granting Allowances to dependants of wage earners who are undergoing treatment in a Sanatorium came into force. This matter was referred to in my report for 1942 (page fifteen). The allowances include those for maintenance, rent, fuel, children's education, etc.

### CANCER.

The deaths from Cancer numbered twenty-two, which gives a death-rate of 1,559 per million living. This is slightly less than in 1942 when there were twenty-four deaths, the death-rate being 1,654 per million living.



